ORUELTY TO THE DEMENTED

Another Chapter from the Story of Asylum Abuses Under Democratic Rule.

Some of the Sworn Testimony Elicited by the Senate Committee Which Investigated the Treatment of Insane Patients.

Probably not more than one out of every hundred acts of sruelty practiced by attendants upon patients confined in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane sees the light. The reason for this is given by Dr. Fletcher in his testimony before the the Senate investigating committee.

Question. Why is it difficult to detect these cases of crueity! A. Because the wards are all shut up, and about thirty persons on the ward and but two men in the ward-or that is all there used to be; we have more now-and if one attendant does an act of cruelty, or does something hasty or in anger that he knows he would be discharged for, they form combinations to let the matter drop, or say nothing about it between them; and it would only be by the complaint of the patient to the physician or supervisor, or some mark of violence, or the evidence of some of the patients, that we could regard as reliable, that we would ever find out anything about it. The matter is one of the most difficult under the sun-how to detect cruelties, either by word er act, in the wards of

an insane hospital. (Page 414.) Samuel Marley, an attendant, corroborates this statement. "I was informed the first day I went in there that I was not supposed to tell anything that I saw going on." (Page 417). Nevertheless, "murder will out," together with

kindred crimes, and enough has been revealed to convince the most skeptical that the treatment of the insane of Indiana by the present Democratic management has been characterized by a system of violence and brutality. The Hospital for the Insane swarms with Demostatic pot-house politicians, who have been appointed to take charge of the helpless patients, by way of payment for some questionable political service rendered to some Democratic legis lator, and not because of their fitness for the position. How half of these attendants thus appointed treat the insane may be gathered from the following evidence:

From the Testimony of Dr. Fletcher, p. 335.; Question. In one of your reports, you mention there are complaints about a great manynumber of cruelties, or a considerable number of complaints of cruelties. State to the board what the attendants do that is cruel to patients. Answer. By threats and abusive language, and sometimes striking or jerking down or handling when they should be coel, when they are at-

tacked by patients.
Q. Profanclanguage? A. Yes, sir. . . Q. Have attendants any peculiar way of hurting patients where they do it deliberately?

A. Well, I think they take hold of them too roughly-put the hand on to hurt, and press, and pinch and try to make a person sit down instead of putting them down in a sort of way they could without giving pain.

From the Testimony of Mrs. C. A. Anglemeyer, p. 401. Question. If you saw any ill treatment there by any person, you may state! Answer. Yes, sir; I saw one of the attendants-I suppose it was an attendant-slap an insane girl. Q. With her hand? A. Yes, sir; several times-eight or ten times in the face, and choke

From the Testimony of Samuel Marley, p. 415. Question. What can you say about cruelty to patients? We want specific instances, with the name of the attendant, if you can give them. I will call your attention to an attendant named Boyd. Did you ever see him strike a patient? Answer. Yes, sir, I have several

How often? A. At least a dozen times. What did he strike him with? A. I saw him strike him with his fist and kick him. Q. In what year? A. In 1886. Do you know of any other attendant who struck patients! A. I saw a man by the name

Q. What did he dol A. I saw him strike What with? A. With his fist; and I saw him kick them. Q. Where did these occurrences take place?

of Cravens-an attendant.

him in the breast.

A. Boyd was on the E ward, and Cravens's ward was adjoining mine. I was on E ward and Cravens in the adjoining ward. Q. Have you seen attendants take patients in

the corner and beat them? A. I saw them take them in a room and put them down on a bed. I remember one instance of seeing Boyd catch a patient-there was some controversy came up-and I saw him run him back and throw him on a bed and strike him. And I saw him at another time where the men came in from work-they had seven of them working out there, the wood gang-and one wanted to lie on the lounge that was in the ball, and the attendant objected to his lying there, and he said he had told him two or three times not to lie on the lounge. He went to him and jumped on top of him, and struck him with his fists in the breast, and pulled him off on the floor, and stamped

From the Testimony of Albert Thayer [Senate] p. 53. The room I slept in contained eleven or twelve patients. We would be locked in there for the night and the watchman would come around about every half hour to the ward and unlock the door and look in to see if everything was all right, and between those times there was nobody in there except just the patients. This epiloptic was put there one night, and he had not less than six fits, one after the other, and rolled clear out of bed and floundered around on the floor and fromed at the mouth. I took care of him all night, and the next morning he complained of being sick, and wanted to remain in bed, but the attendant said, "No, you will have to get up." I told the attendant how he had fits all night and to let him lay in bed. He says, "No. he will have to get up;" that that was the orders of the doctor. The next night he had fits again come on him the same as it was the first night, and the third night he did not sleep in that room, but the next morning after the third night be refused to keep his slippers on-that was before breakfast-and they put his slippers,on repeatedly and he would refuce to keep them on, and he made himself offensive in his talk, but I did not see him strike anyone, or offer to strike anyone: but they undertook to beat him into submission and put on his slippers, and they would beat him, and slap him, and choke him, and hold him-Apother case was Speedler. The attendant be-

dame irritated and he would get his arm into a twist, twist his arm around so he could hold it and would try to pull his fingers open, and finally he took him by the throat right to here [indicating and gave him a hard slap over the face. and cheek, and nose, as bard as he could strike him, but he only struck him the once. In holding him and twisting him around to clean his pails properly they didn't use any more force to accomplish that particular thing than they had

to, but the blow itself was uncalled for and un-From the Testimony of Albert Thayer, p. 422.

The second instance was in the case of James Buchanan, of this city. " " One of the attendents had a stick about the size of a walking-stick (it appeared to be made of pine whittled out), and he took him by the shoulder and draw that on him as if he would strike him and told him to sit down, and some one else, who appeared to be an attendant, said "God damn it, sit down," and they shoved him down, and he sat down again somewhat sideways, and they said to him, "God damn you, sit up straight." He said, "For God's sake let me sit on my side to ease my pain," and they got hold of him and shoved him in my seat and I went away. The

next morning when Dr. Thomas came around I day I saw James Buchanan marching again at the rear end of his ward and he dragged himself along as if he might be crippled, and his never seen it done. health looked bad. Not a great while after he was sent home, and he died soon after. From the Testimony of Oliver Winkook, p. 511.

Question. State, while you were an attendant there, if you noticed any patients kicked or knocked down, or anything of that kind. Answer. In one or two instances I did. Q. What did you seef A. I saw a young man alap one on the side of the head. () And knock him down? A. No, sir; he was already sitting down. He was about this way [indicating], raising up just five or six inches off the chair. Q. The person that did the slapping, that you speak of, was he an attendant! A. He

From the Testimony of John R. Brown, Physician at the Insure Hospital, p. 592, Question. I want to ask you about some accidents in connection with the hospital. Have you ever known a patient to be burned there!

Answer. Yes, sir. Who was it! A. Caroline Lane. Describe the circumstances to the committee. A. The circumstances, as I know them, are about these: I was called to the ward just after supper time, and I found Miss Lane on a bed very much burned-very seriously burned, and I applied all the necessary remedles, etc., and she lived, I have forgotten how long, probably some six or seven hours, and then died.

Q. I will ask you to state to the committee if there was a case of a woman falling down some place there! A. Yes, sir. Q. Who was that! A. Mrs. Stewart. I have forgotten her given name. She fell down the elothes chute.

Q. How far did she fall? A. She fell from the third floor down into the basement. Was she badly injured? A. Yes, sir. And what was the result of the injury?

A. She lived about six weeks. From the Testimony of J. S. Patterson, p. 648. There was one instance where I saw the men -a man by the name of Stubblefield and one by the name of Hensen were attendants on the ward, and they had a patient down on the floor. I did not see them strike him, but I thought they were in the act of whipping him, and I reported the matter to Dr. Thomas and they were promptly discharged; but they were taken back on the outside again. I do not think they left

the institution, either one of them. From the Testimony of George E. Marsteller, p. 692. In a general way I observed that patients were roughly handled. Question. What do you mean by that? An-

swer. When they do not do just what is wanted of them they were forced to do so.

Q. By taking hold of them? A. By taking hold of them, and choking them often. If a man made too much noise he was choked into submission; that was the common way of subpressing patients.

Where would they take hold and choke Q. Where would the John C. Sullivan was there two weeks in the absence of Hendricks. Question. How many of the persons did you see John C. Sullivan choke! Answer. About a

half a dozen. Q. During the two weeks that he was there? Yes, sir.

From the Testimony of Thomas W. Ryan, an Attendant, patient taken off the ward that evening. He did not take his clothes or nothing. He sent him over on E ward. The next morning he (the patient) came back, and he was so badly kicked and bruised that he was sore all over, and he could not put on his undershirt, and could not put his socks on, and could not dress himself at all, and I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said, "Those fellows over there they kicked me and abused me." Q. Did any attendant tell you he had been kicked and abused? A. Yes, sir; an attendant told me that he held the candle while another attendant kicked him.

From the Testimony of William Killian (Trustee's Wit-I was passing through the ward, the door was open, and he came out from a walk on the lawn, and I seen him jerk the patient down, and I just passed on. I don't know whether he misused him after that or not, but a few days after that this man Sullivan was discharged, and I understood that he had been discharged.

Q. You never heard of any case of cruelty

cut there except the one that you have spoken off A. Oh, yes. Q. What cases? A. I could not remember any particular cases. From the Testimony of William Holland (Trustees'

I saw some treatments that I considered a little rough. * * I have out walking sometimes seen patients handled a little rough -rougher probable than I would have handled From the Testimony of George W. Buffurger an At-

Question. What, if anything, did you see in the way of maltreatment of patients by attendants while you were there! Answer. I saw several cases that I did not think was right. Q. State what they were. A. I saw them

Q. In what way? A. Chugged in the side, sometimes, and sometimes their feet knocked out from under them, and kicked. Q. Who was that done by? A. I saw, in one case, Charles Seiders whip a fellow from Lafayette, on "D" ward. Q. What was the man's name! A. George

Q. What was Reynolds doing at the time! A. He was not doing anything, only he wet his breeches all the time. Q. Then he was knocked down or kicked? He was chugged in the side several times.

Q. Who else did you see mistreated! A. I

saw Boyd Wilson, from Miami county. Q. Was he a patient? A. Yes, sir. What was done to bim? A. He was knocked down and an attendant jumped on him with his feet and stamped him. Q. What was the next ward you went on?
A. H ward. Q. Who was on that ward! A. Lowry

Hendricks. Anybody else? A. No. sir. Who was it that man Hendricks threw down? A. He threw down Boyd Wilson. Q. Did you take any hand in it? A. I tried to overpower him and make him quit fighting. I did not think about whipping him: Q. Was Hendricks whipping him? A. After he threw him down he jumped on him with his

What did he dol A. Stamped. Stand up on him? A. Yes, sir. Stamped him where! A. In the breast. What did the man do that Hendricks had down? A. Got up and walked out of the ward. Q. Who else did you see cruelly treated? A.

Q. Where was he from? A. Wayne county. What was done to him? A. He jerked him down off his seat and kicked him. Q. Where did he kick him? A. He kicked him in the side. How often? A. I do not recollect how often; he kicked him several times.

What did the patient dof A. He hol-Did you see your uncle about the time you heard that he had been cruelly treated? A.

Q. Was there anything about his person to indicate that! A. One of his ears was bruised up terribly, and looks like it had been yet. " Q. I will ask you if you know anything about any abuse of a patient named Wade Willer! A Yes, I forgot that. That was in another ward. I heard a noise in another ward—a fellow hollering there one Sunday morning-and I ran in there, and the attendant had a mandown named Wade Miller, and he was abusing him pretty

What was he doing to him? A. He had him down and was pounding him with his fist. Q. On what part of his person was he pounding him! A. In the sides. * * * Q. Were any of the other attendants dis-I know of-not while I was there.

From the Testimony of Edward Moore, p. 862. I saw a man running, and three or four men running after him and throwing at him, and he was throwing at them. As he went to get over a fence one of them threw a club at him and hit him, and knocked him over. Question. Is that the fence of the hospital

Q. Do you know whether he was a patient of the hospital! A. I found out afterward that he was: I did not know it at the time. Q. You say he was struck with a club. A. Yes, sir; and knocked over the fence, and they

got over there and jumped on to him and pounded him for five or six minutes. Q. . Was he down on the ground when they pounded him? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did they strike bim with a club after they got him dows on the ground? A. Yes, sir. What was done with after they got through striking with a club and jumping on him? A. They picked him up and threw him over the

half a square and threw him over another What was done after that! A. They could not go any further. Q. How did they throw him over the fence? A. Just like a bag of corn or something. From the Testimony of Maggie Foley (Trustees' Witness),

fence, and took him and dragged him about

Question. What methods of cruelty are followed in the women's department-by that I mean not what is followed regularly, but what kinds of ernelty have you known of there? Answer. I don't exactly know; I cannot say. Q. Have you heard of their using a wet towel? A. I have heard about it, but I have Q. Have you heard of their sometimes strik-

being struck since I have been on supervisor duty, but I have not seen it done. From the Testimony of Sarah Stockton, Physician at the Insane Hospital, p. 937. Question. By Mr. Swift: Have you had any accidents at the hospital in the way of patients getting scalded! Answer. There was an old

ing patients? A. I have heard of patients

lady that got her feet scalded or burned a little. When was that! A. I cannot give you the date of that; it was about two years ago. Q. Was she severely scalded! A. Yes, sir, Q. How did it happen?. A. She was taking her bath, and the water had been turned off. and she was an old lady, one that they humored a great deal and let her have her own way in doing anything, and the young lady had turned off the cold water, and did not intend for her to get into the water until she had done something

else that she wished to do, and the water was too hot, but the old lady got into the bath-tub without waiting. Q. What was the effect? A. Well, she was very feeble anyway, and her feet were in a bad condition-I don't think the burn had so much to do with it-the burn took more effect on account of her teet being swollen and inclined to blister, and I think the water, being a little too hot, aggravated it.

Did she die soon after? A. She was part of the time confined to her bed anyway. She died within a short time afterward, but we did not think she would live anyway. From the Testimony of Ernest C. Reyer. Physician at the Insune Hospital (Trustees' Witness), p. 1908.

about cruel and inhuman treatment in the wards in your charge? Auswer. Well, I have personally seen very little.

Q. Have you seen any! A. Yes, sir. Give an instance which you saw. A. Well, I saw an instance where an attendant, in catching a patient after an attempted elopement, jerked him down to the ground too se-

A. There was an instance where a patient's ears had been pulled. I did not see it, but I heard the facts of it.

Yes, sir; the patient was one who was slow, and the attendant had been trying to feed him, and he explained that he did it to attract the patient's attention. Q. You may state whether he was seriourly hurt. A. No. sir: not seriously hurt. There were some cracks left back of his ear. " "

Q. Do you think of any other instance! A. I saw one attendant knock a patient down. Q. Are you acquainted with the facts connected with that circumstance! A. The patient had been boisterous and had not obeyed the attendant-the instructions given him-and I just came into the ward as the attendant knocked him down, and I recommended his discharge. Q. Was he discharged, or not! A. No, sir, he was not discharged then. Why! A. I do not know.

Was he afterward discharged? A. No, Is he there yet! A. He is there yet. On the same ward! A. On the same

Q. I will ask you for another class of cases in which you had been informed of the fact and afterward examined to see whether any injuries had been inflicted or not. Do you know of any

Q. Give the first instance of that kind. A. A patient complained to me of having been struck across the back with a broom-handle. " * " He took off his coat and shirt, and I saw the broad stripe across his back from being

From the Testimony of John A. Perkins (Trustees' Wit-Answer. Well, I saw a fellow by the name of Pitcher [an attendant], strike another fellow once. * * He had torn his clothing off, and as he opened the door the fellow went out at him, and he knocked him down as he came out; the fellow was not trying to make any effort to strike him, but he knocked him down. From the Testimony of Samuel Moore, page 1234.

Question. Did you see any cases of misuse of patients by any person? Answer. I saw two or three times what I called rather brutal treat-

Q. Take one case and describe it. A. Well one case I saw the patient go up to the attendant and speak to him about something or other, and he shoved him back, and he kind of muttered something, and he struck him in the breast with his fist and knocked him back, and he commenced kind of muttering, and he shoved him back again and kicked him in the side. *** He struck him in the breast and knocked him back? A. Yes, sir; in his breast and knocked the breath out of him, apparently. He was a pale little fellow.

From the Testimony of R. A. Merithew, Senate, p. 152. Question. State the instances and describe the circumstances? Answer. On one occasion, that was the first, when I went into the building there was one of the patients that seemed to be disposed to get up and go across the room; to walk across the room; there was two men, one on each side of him, and they immediately jumped after him and caught him by the shoulder and jerked him backwards very roughly into his seat. That was kept up for some time. Twice he was jerked backwards on the floor. He got a little too far away to reach the seat as he was jerked backwards, and I suggested to the attendants that they were hurting that man. " " The attendant said, "No, let him alone; they are breaking him in. We have to break in a great many of them that way." The scalding to death of the patient, McCons-

hy. about a year ago, through the carelessness of an attendant who had been in the institution but a few days, will be remembered, and need not be recounted here. During the Senate legislative investigation

Dr. Fletcher was asked: "Do you think that with any other system than the present there would be fewer cases of cruelty?" And Mr. Spaan, counsel for the trustees, objected to the question. The Democratic chairman then said: "We are not investigating systems. The question is whether, under the system provided by the Brown bill, abuses exist, as have been charged. I do not think the question is material." In other words, the chairman of a State In other words, the chairman of a State Legislative committee investigating abuses in a State benevolent institution does not care to hear from the superintendent of that institution any suggestions of a better system of treatment which may ameliorate the sufferings of the insane. This cold-blooded declaration is an accurate statement of the Democratic position in regard to this Irsane Asylum horror.

How to Convert Democrats. New York Mail and Express.

Major J. J. Safely, of Indiana, now stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, is a prominent Republican, and says to-day his State would give General Harrison not less than fifteen thousand majority. The Major has a theory that any Republican who turns Democratic is unwell, and, as a rule, dyspeptic. He said: "I can prove that that is true. There was Mattox, the well-known lawyer of Chicago. When I was in Chicago in June he was a Demoerat, and was not in good health. I told him that if he was in excelent health he would not belong to the Democratic party. He laughed at me. Well, when I got back home I sent him a hundred bottles of mineral water known as lodi. It is good for dyspepsia. Mattex drank it, and as soon as he began to improve he commenced to sour on the Democratic party. In a few weeks he came out and openly declared for Harrison. Why, good, strong mineral water will convert any valetudinarian Democrat to Republicenism. Mr. Mattox is not the only man converted. I met a Democrat in Terre Haute. He vas growling and anathmetizing things generally. He complained of being unwell. I told him that if he ever got well he would never vote auother Democratic ticket. I sent him the same water I sent Mattox. The water is free and I did not economize on quantity. Well, sir, he is well to-day, and has become an ardent Republican. I really believe something is the matter | traffic.

Sixty Babtes Burned to Death in a Year.

Fire and Water. When the mother of young children locks them up alone in the house for safe-keeping while she goes about her work outside, it is usually, no doubt, because she absolutely doesn't know what else to do with them, and no number grounds! Answer. No, sir; that was getting of warnings would serve to break up the practice; but it may not be generally known to what a wholesale slaughter of the innocents the custom of necessity yearly leads, especially in the Southern States among the negroes. The poor little pickanionies are left to their own devices often the greater part of a day with matches or, in cold weather, a lighted stove within reach, and, when the parents return, it is too frequently to find only their charred bodies among the smoking ruins of the cabin. Last year in North Carolina alone sixty children lost their lives in this manner-five for each month in the yearwhile last week in that State no less than eight, all very young, thus perished. Of these four were burned at one time, last Saturday, in a cabin near Winston. Their ages ranged from two to eight years, and their mother, after locking them in the house, went away to work. Later the building was seen in flames, but before it could be reached the children were dead. And this is but the record of one State.

The Duty on Salt.

Detroit Tribune. Sunset Cox made some very remarkable statements in his Detroit speech. It is enough to say that he is a straight-out free-trader and uses the same arguments that we find in the tracts of the Cobden Club. He stoutly maintains that the "duty is added to the cost," etc., to the consumer, when the facts on every side tell him it is falce. Take salt, for instance, to illustrate the fallacy of his argument, or rather to demonstrate the falsity of his assertion. A barrel of salt at Saginaw costs 50 cents, including the barrel. The barrel costs 20 cents. The duty on salt is 30 cents per barrel. Is the amount of this duty added to the cost of the sait! The barrel and the duty amount to 50 cents. Are they giving away the salt when they sell it for 50 cents a barrel? What art awful monopoly if they are! This is a fair sample of Sunset Cox's blarney.

Gould Repudiated by the Workingmen.

Mr. E. F. Gould, the Indianapolis individual whe has been trying to persuade the laborers of his town that General Harrison said a dollar a day was wages enough for a workingman, has come to Chicago. He has brought his wares to the wrong town. Chicago has a superior grade of workingmen. They take back seats to no one in point of industry and intelligence. They can easily tell the difference between a mere campaign slander and the truth. Mr. Gould's statements have been repudiated by every Indiana laborer save a few fanatics who are seeking in vain for a cause to leave the Republican party and have seized, in their desperation, upon this cock-and-bull yarn. Mr. Gould insults the intelligence of the Chicago laborer and imposes on his courtesy when he asks him to give ear to such ill-supported charges.

"You can't come it," said a customer to a From the Testimony of Ernest C. Reyer. Physician at the Insure Hospital (Trustees' Witness). p. 1908.

Cleveland, when the mail and express cars of mixture when Dr. Bull's Congh Syrup was asked from Cleveland to St. Louis on a train which MRS. THOMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, WHEN for, and Bull's he got. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. REPUBLICAN MEETING-W. D. Foulke and Col. J. A. Bridgeland, Virginia-avenue Rink, evening. MUNKACSY'S PAINTING, CHRIST ON CALVA-

RY-Plymouth Church, day and evening. BUSINESS MEN'S REPUBLICAN MEETING-County committee rooms, SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' REGULAR MEETING

PARK THEATER-"Black Flag," afternoon and evening. BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets, day

Local News Notes.

A thief took Dr. Todd's borse and buggy from

and evening.

in front of his office, No. 26 East Ohio street, "The Black Flag," which is well acted and ex-cellently mounted, is filling the Park Theater at every performance, and will fill out the week. Frank Clending, a carpenter who lives at No. 444 West Washington street, fell, yesterday, fifteen feet from a building on North New Jersey street. His right arm was broken.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State by the Lagrange Novelty Works. The capital stock is \$1,000, and the directors are C. A. Jones, Samuel Shepardson and A. H. Kaufman.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Marshal Bright and Mary Wadsworth, Joshua Gibbs and Maggie Violet. William W. Wagner and Dora M. Parrish, George W. Baker and Sarah Y. Kimmick, Frederick Lukin, jr., and Maggie Lemberger. Captain Colbert had in his possession last

night a letter inclosing a photograph of Burt May, from J. G. Holleman, the marshal at Brownwood, Tex., stating that the man in question had been arrested there for forgery, and that he claimed to be a newspaper reporter from this city. It was shown to a number of the officers but could not be identified.

Personal and Society.

to write on politics for his paper.

on North Pennsylvania street.

Mr. J. N. Binford is very ill. Daniel G. Williams is spending a few days at the Cincinnati centennial. W. F. Elliott, of the New York Times, is here

The Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at the Tabernacle Sunday-school room. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt Hanson Howland are expected home from their wedding trip to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Goeffry Taylor, of Ogden, Ia., are spending a few days with the former's brother, Mr. H. P. Taylor. Mrs. J. W. Gordon has returned from a year's

visit in Europe, and is with her sister, Mrs. M. D. Watson, in Chicago. Mrs. Patterson, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Blanchard,

Dr. and Mrs. John Chambers, who spent the summer in Europe and have been in New York the past few weeks, will return home in a few days. Mrs. John M. Judah will return to her home

in Memphis this week, after having spent the summer here with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Jameson, and at Maxinkuckee. Miss Anna Koehne, of this city, married at Gotha, Fla., a few days ago, to Robert Wilke, of Berlin, Prussa, has sailed with her husband for Bremen, Germany, where they will make

their future home. The groom's father is a large owner in one of the great steamship lines, and Mr. Wilke is interested in the same enter-Mrs. Wm. T. Noble entertained a few friends very pleasantly, yesterday afternoon, at a 5 o'clock tea, for her sister, who is visiting her. Among the ladies who were invited to meet her Were Mrs. I. P. Gray, Mrs. N. S. Byram, Mrs. Geo. T. Evans, Mrs. J. N. Rogers, Mrs. A. M. Robertson, Mrs. Stanton J. Peelle, Mrs. Major Taylor, Mrs. N. Butler, Mrs. Henry S. Fraser, Mrs. W. J. Hasselman, Mrs. Pierre Gray, Mrs.

A. C. Harris, Mrs. Wm. Peelle, Mrs. L. T. Michener, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. A. J. Halford and

RETTIG-LUTZ. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Nov. 1 .- At noon to-day a

pretty wedding took place at the home of Emanuel Lutz, a wealthy farmer living a short distance from this city, when his daughter Alice was united to Mr. Frank Rettig, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles DAVIS BOYCE.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Nov. 1 .- Mr. W. P. Davis and Miss Minnie Boyce were last evening united in marriage, at the home of the bride, by Rev. T. S. Gutherie, of the Universalist Church. Mr. Davis is one of Muncie's most promising young men. and Miss Boyce is well known in the society circles of this city.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 24 per cent to the shareholders.

The Joliet steel-works are turning out a lot of rails for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road which weigh sixty-seven pounds to the It is stated that the Union Railway Company

will furnish a room at the new Union Station if the Postoffice Department will locate a branch The west-bound business of the Vandalia, in the month of October, was the heaviest of any

month within the last three years, and its eastbound traffic is far ahead of that of last year. Purchasing Agent Voorhees, of the Indianapolis car-works, closed a contract, vesterday, with a Toledo lumber firm for 3,000,000 feet of white pine, to be delivered within ninety days. Yesterday most of the roads hauled off their construction trains, and chief engineers, almost without exception, report road-beds in fine phys-

ical condition for the promised heavy winter The officials of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road state that, in spite of the large additions to their equipments in the last two years, they could use 50 per cent more to good advantage. so rapidly is the business of the road developing. H. B. Stone has been appointed second vicepresident of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. E. P. Ripley succeeds Mr. Stone as general manager of the C., B. & Q. east of the

Missouri river. The changes took effect yester-The Pennsylvania special, which makes the run from Indianapolis to New York in twentyfour hours, has now been on three months, and during that period has run into Jersey City late but three times, which is considered in railroad circles an excellent record.

Robert Geiger, general freight agent of the J., M. & I. road, spent yesterday in the city. He states that the local traffic of the J., M. & I. is heavier than at any time in several years past, and but for the difficulty in securing cars the tonnage would be 30 per cent. heavier than it even now is.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago people are much gratified over the progress they are making in securing independent terminal facilities at this point. They now have fifteen more acres of ground for years than has the Lake Erie & Western road at Indianapolis, and their right of way from Howland's to the city limits is fifty feet wide, while that of the L. E. & W. is but forty feet.

During the last few days of fine weather the contractors have been putting the finishing touches to the new bridge of the Vandalia over the Wabash river, just west of Terre Haute. This bridge is erected with five spans, in one of which is a draw, and is constructed wholly of steel and iron. Expert mechanics, who have examined it. say it is one of the best structures of this character in Indiana or Illinois. Between now and early spring President In-

galls will make large purchases of equipment for the through line he proposes to establish in connection with the Chespeake & Ohio road between Chicago and the East. General Pasenger Agent Fuller, of the C. & O., says that a line of coaches will be put on to run between Chicago and Washington, D. C., which will make better time than any line now existing. Harry Drew, of this city, who is at the head of the syndicate which proposes to build a rail-

road from Fort Wayne to Lafayette, on the

Wabash canal bank, states that the work will

be begun in the early spring, and by Aug. 1 trains will be running over it. The entire roadbed is to be first class in every particular. The steel rails to be used are already contracted for, and will weigh sixty-four pounds to the yard. In the Bee-line yards, at Brightwood, there are sixteen miles of side-track, every foot of which was laid under the supervision of A. G. Wright, the roadmaster of the company, and it is pronounced by experts to be the best system of side-tracks in this country. The singular feature

about the yard is the fact that it was laid out

and every track put down without the use of

engineering appliances, Mr. Wright doing the

alignments with his eye. It is stated that the Bee-line people are again to make an effort to secure a portion of the through mail between New York and the West, hauling the mail cars on the New York Central and Lake Shore special mail train as far as

bauls no passengers. It is stated that the Beeline people have received some encouragement

from the postal service relative to the matter. The Pennsylvania people are still fighting the Bee-line's east-bound differential on passenger business out of St. Louis. The Pennsylvania claims that the latter's evening train out of St. Louis for New York makes just as good time, has just as good equipments, as does the Vandalia, and consequently they have no reason for demanding a differential. Probably this question will be sprung again at some of the meet-ings of the general passenger agents which are to convene within the next ninety days.

Chairman Pierson, of the Trunk-line Association, passenger department; Chairman Leeds, of the Transcontinental Association, and Chairman Abbott, of the Western Passenger Association, have issued a joint circular to the general ticket and passenger agents of all lines in the territory of the associations, whether members of associations or not, asking them to meet in St. Louis Nov. 15, to consider what steps can be taken to prevent the frequent demoralization of east-bound passenger traffic from the Pacific The United States Rolling-stock Company

is buying several hundred large cars, 50,000 pounds capacity, for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road, these cars being specially adapted to hauling lumber. A year ago a car of this road was seldom seen on an Indianapolis side-track, but now they are becoming quite numerous. In connection with the C., L, St. L. & C. the shipments of Southern pine to this market have become very large, the car-works and other manufactories; here using many million feet annually. A business man who is well versed as to the

needs of the United States Postal Department, says that the government should spend \$50,000 at Indianapolis in erecting a building for its postal clerks to rest in when off duty, and to handle the vast amount of through mail which is transferred at Indianapolis. The building should be so located that a side-track would lead to it, on which the postal cars could be run up to load or unload, or be repaired. The mail service on Indianapolis lines has reached such proportions that such an improvement is needed.

Indianapolis merchants and manufacturers are complaining, and with just cause, that the railroad companies centering here give them so little patronage, when they are able to furnish many articles in the way of railroad supplies as low as they can be bought in any market. Indianapolis is soon to have a manufactory to manufacture the heavier articles in railroad supplies, such as frogs and crossings, and the railroad companies should encourage the enterprise by purchasing liberally from this manufactory. There are numerous articles manufactured and sold at Indianapolis which the purchasing agents would find it to their advantage to buy here.

Same Way in This Town.

New York Star. our streets with from two to five of the dirtiest urchins the town can furnish clinging to its rear platform, who not only annoy passengers by their howls and hooting, but also at times by the volume of proface and obscene language which falls from their lips and into the ears of such young girls and refined ladies as are within hearing. The drivers have long since ceased their efforts to keep these street Arabs off. They have too much else to do. Not a day passes but that passengers are in some way annoyed or insulted by these young savages, who, through the immunity granted them to steal rides without interference, are taught, indirectly, that they can similarly take other unwarrantable liberties. The horse-car without a conductor is simply a public vehicle unprovided with means for keeping from it drunkards, and old and young ruffians.

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Nov. 1, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna

Talbert R. Moore to John Moore, lot 20 in -Moore & Taylor's Haughville subdivis-Elijah B. Martindale to Frank W. Morrison, part of the northwest quarter, section 25, township 16 north, of range 3 Mary E. Losey to Frank W. Morrison, part of the northwest quarter, section 30, township 16 north, of range 4 3,783.83

Mary E. Moffit, guardian, to Frank W. Morrison, part of the southwest quarter, section 19, township 16 north, of range 4 west. Wm. C. Smith, et al. to Frank W. Morrison, part of the southwest quarter, section 19, township 16 north, of range 4 west... The Travelers' Insurance Company to part of lot 36 in McKay et al.'s Mid-last addition.

John W. Bruce to the L., N. A. & C.

750.00

200.00

497.00

Railway Company, part of the north-east quarter of the southeast quarter, section 25, township 16, range 3 east... Joseph E. Boswell to the L., N. A. & C. Railway Company, part of the north-west quarter, section 30, township 16 north, of range 4 east..... Joseph E. Boswell, guardian, to L. N. A. & C. Railway Company, part of the northwest quarter, section 30, town-ship 16 north, of range 4 east..... The Indianapolis National Bank to John L. Avery, let 91 in Ingram Fletcher's

second addition... Benjamin Davis to Frederick W. Bartling, part of lot 5 in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlots 96, 97, 98 and wm. H. Coleman to Alexander M. Robertson, the west half of lot 9 in Square 23. Levi S. Pierson to Thomas Harvey, part 6,500.00 of lot 5 in outlot 4.... J. B. Shoenfelt to Anna T. Sharpe, lot 87 4,500.00 in J. K. Sharpe's Woodside addition Ida M. Edson, et al., to Clara B. Cleck-

ner, lot 3 in James H. McKernan's subdivision of outlot 28.....

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HALL-Hector H. Hall, on Oct. 31, 1888, at 10:30 p. m. Funeral from his late residence, east of city, on National road, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock a.

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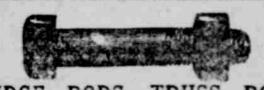
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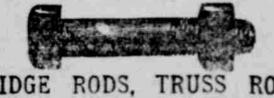
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